



Gardiner Gateway, the Original Northern and Scenic Entrance to Yellowstone National Park

Through Yellowstone National Park via Gardiner Gateway

TRAVELOGUE

By

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Fond du Lac Association of Commerce
Armory E Hall
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
Saturday Evening, May 19, 1917, 8:15 o'clock.



Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone National Park

The Most Unique Spot in the World

AS is now generally known, Yellowstone Park is principally located in Northwestern Wyoming. There is a narrow strip in Montana, on the north, and one in Idaho, on the west. It is the largest, oldest, and most unique of all our great national parks. As established by law, its area is 3,348 square miles, or more than 2,000,000 acres. It is quite closely hemmed in by various Rocky Mountain subranges, whose highest peaks attain an altitude of from 10,000 to 12,000 or 13,000 feet above sea level. Between these ranges the Park plateau is a very undulating one, from 7,000 to 8,300 feet elevation above the sea with numerous mountain ranges and very impressive peaks, largely of volcanic origin. The forest development in the Park is great and the flora unusual and varied. The great continental divide extends from the southeastern corner northwesterly in an irregular line across the Park, and the tourist crosses it twice between

Upper Geyser Basin and Yellowstone Lake, in a region of wild grandeur and primeval beauty.

In the way of scenic attractions, the Park is certainly noteworthy, as it has high mountains; beautiful valleys; is threaded by a perfect network of mountain trout streams; has a large number of lakes, including Yellowstone Lake some twenty miles long by an extreme width of sixteen miles; has a large number of beautiful waterfalls, and canyons of surpassing interest. Besides these more or less general features, there are thousands of hot and mud springs, paint pots, a glass, or obsidian cliff, sulphur hills, and the many geysers with much other related phenomena, that place the Park in a class entirely by itself, in all the world. The wild animals which are found here—deer, moose, bear, antelope, elk, mountain sheep, bison, etc., almost entirely unfearing and unsuspicious and some of them seen more or less daily by tourists traversing the Park;



A Yellowstone Park Bear

the busy beavers in their ponds; the several varieties of mountain trout which are found in the streams and lakes and constitute the Park the most wonderful fishing preserve in the country; the dignified pelicans, serve to attract all classes of people and travelers to this unique region in the heart of the American Rockies.

Those visiting the Park who are inclined to look beyond the mere surface of things and study the causes for its existence and the reasons for its present configuration and physical aspects, will find abundant opportunity to interest themselves. The book of nature unfolded here must be studied to know and understand it, and a very wonderful book it is. Botany, forestry, geology in its many departments, ornithology, and other departments of scientific knowledge form in many respects an open book to the student. The flora of Yellowstone National Park is, indeed, a very fine one. The great differences in altitude found in the Park naturally reflect themselves in the flowers and shrubs and trees to be found, and afford those botanically inclined a wide field for study and

recreation. In geology, the situation is even more pronounced.

There is a general recognition of the fact that not only is the Yellowstone Park the most wonderful geyser region in the world, but that there is no canyon that is the equal of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone with its wonderful coloring, its profound nature sculpturing, and the two glorious waterfalls that are found at its head.

A brief quotation from a Japanese visitor to the Park will very aptly explain the character of this wonderful gorge: "They say my land is the Land of the Rising Sun. For a million years this has been the Land of the Setting Sun. The Sunsets of the Past are dissolved on those long walls; they are the colors of all the Yesterdays."

In 1883 the Northern Pacific Railway completed its Park branch from Livingston to the northern boundary of the Park—now known as the Gardiner Gateway—and thereby opened the first and an easy and convenient way to the Park and it may justly be said, the natural and best way.

Mammoth Hot Springs is the central point, the capital of the Park. This is the headquarters of the government officials in charge of the Park and also



Eight Species of Fish and Trout in Yellowstone National Park

of the transportation, camping and hotel companies. The Northern Pacific Railway park terminus is **Gardiner**, at the junction of the Gardiner and Yellowstone rivers and only five miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, which is reached by a very fine government built and cared for road. This is the natural route by which to visit the Park. Each successive day's journey opens up a series of views and a line of phenomena each a little more interesting and wonderful than that which preceded.

The great \$10,000 entrance arch built of lava blocks and dedicated by President Roosevelt, in 1903, is at **Gardiner**. Tourists of Northern Pacific trains leave the trains at one side of a very attractive rustic station,

while at the other side the Park transportation automobiles,—these having now superseded the horses and stage-coaches formerly in use—are awaiting their tourist passengers.

There are more than 140 miles of easy auto-coaching requiring five days' travel. The nights are spent at luxurious hotels or comfortable tent camps, established at the most important points and near each other. This tour enables one to obtain a very complete idea of this marvelous part of God's earth, but the time may be indefinitely extended within season limits—June 20 to September 15—at no additional expense except for the extra time at the hotels or camps, as is usual anywhere.

Rainier National Park and Its Interesting Glaciers

The impression still prevails in many quarters that true glaciers, such as are found in the Swiss Alps, do not exist within the confines of the United States, and that to behold one of these rare scenic features one must go to

Switzerland. As a matter of fact, permanent bodies of snow and ice, large enough to deserve the name of glaciers, occur on many of our western mountain chains notably in the Rocky Mountains, in the Sierra Nevada of California, and



Mt. Rainier from Government Road, Rainier National Park

farther north, in the Cascade Range. It is on the last-named mountain chain that glaciers especially abound, clustering as a rule about the higher summits of the crest. But this range also supports a series of huge, extinct volcanoes that tower high above its sky line in the form of isolated cones. On these the snows lie deepest and the glaciers reach their grandest development. Ice clad from head to foot the year round, these giant peaks have become known the country over as the noblest landmarks of the Pacific Northwest. Foremost among them are Mount Shasta, in California (14,162 feet); Mount Hood, in Oregon (11,225 feet); Mount St. Helens (9,697 feet); Mount Adams (12,307 feet); Mount Rainier (14,408 feet); and Mount Baker (10,730 feet), in the state of Washington.

Easily king of all is Mount Rainier. Almost 250 feet higher than Mount Shasta, its nearest rival in grandeur and in mass, it is overwhelmingly impressive, both by the vastness of its glacial mantle and by the striking sculpture of its cliffs. The total area of its glaciers amounts to no less than forty-five square miles, an expanse of ice far exceeding that of any other

single peak in the United States. Many of its individual ice streams are between four and six miles long and vie in magnitude and in splendor with the most boasted glaciers of the Alps. Cascading from the summit in all directions, they radiate like the arms of a great starfish. Rainier's ice fields can now be reached from Seattle, Tacoma or Portland on the Northern Pacific Railway, the principal cities of the North Pacific Coast, in a comfortable day's journeying, either by rail or by automobile. The cooling sight of crevassed glaciers and the exhilarating flower-scented air of Alpine meadows need no longer be exclusive pleasures, to be gained only by a trip abroad.

Rainier National Park is situated in western Washington, about fifty-six miles southeast of the city of Tacoma. It has an area of 207,360 acres and includes Mount Rainier and all its approaches. One of the largest glacier systems in the world radiating from any single peak is situated on this mountain. Surrounding the mountain are beautiful forests of fir and cedar, and in the natural parks below the snow line are luxuriant fields of wild flowers of all colors and descriptions.



Columbia River Highway—The Switzerland of America

Good hotel accommodations are found, there being good modern hotels at Longmire Springs, altitude 2,800 feet, at the base of the mountain, and a new and modern hotel in rustic style at Paradise Park on the mountain about 3,000 feet higher. A splendid auto road, constructed by the government, extends from the Park entrance to

Longmire's and the hotel in Paradise Park. There is, as well, an equally good auto road from Tacoma to the Park entrance.

Those who wish to indulge in climbing a high glacier covered peak have here a fine opportunity. However, this requires great endurance and a guide is absolutely necessary.

Columbia River Highway

From Portland this wonderful Highway reaches West to the Pacific and East to Central Oregon. It is America's newest and greatest pathway for the recreationist. Its scenic beauties are not only a combination of the Alps, the Rhine and Southern Italy with the wild grandeur of the American Rockies, but it is a remarkable engineering accomplishment.

Going east from Portland this wonder road pierces the heretofore inaccessible gorge of the Columbia, and in these upper stretches of the Highway are found sixty miles of cliffs and falling waters, matchless colors of shore and sky. Hanging on cliffs in many places, hundreds of feet above the river in

others, its concrete and steel bridges spanning turbulent streams which sprawl many feet underneath, supported by quaint walls of dry masonry for miles of its length, the Highway at Crown Point, for example, is 700 feet above the river and gives a view of thirty-five miles in either direction.

A National Park now parallels the Columbia River Highway between Portland and Hood River, which forever retains this virgin masterpiece of nature's handiwork to the uses of the people.

At Portland touring cars can be hired by the hour or at \$2.50 a passenger.



Lake Pend Oreille near Spokane

Alaska and Its Marvelous Scenery

In 1867 Russian America became by purchase the Alaska of the United States and now it is well known to every schoolboy and is popularly considered to be no farther away from the rest of the United States than was Minnesota during the Civil War from Ohio. The price paid for it was \$7,200,000 in gold, and it has returned to us in the

forty-eight years of our ownership, \$500,000,000 in precious metals, furs, etc.

The Alaskan pleasure tour is, by all accounts, the finest in the known world, and from about June 1 to October 1 of each year, a fleet of ocean steamships leaves Seattle on Puget Sound, regularly, on pleasure excursions to the fiords and glaciers and towns of Alaska.

Columbia, Mo.

"I desire to thank you in behalf of the University for the delightful entertainment that you gave us last evening. The lecture was well presented, the slides were very beautiful and the operator handled the machine excellently. The audience was highly pleased. I understand that the director of the summer session, Prof. J. D. Elliff, is planning to ask that, if possible, the lecture be repeated during the coming summer session.

MR. LESLIE COWLAN, Secretary to the President, University of Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo.

"The St. Louis Society of Pedagogy desires to express its appreciation of the magnificent colored lantern slides and moving pictures and the lecture by Mr. Charles Norton Hunt given before our society February 7, 1916. I have heard many expressions of pleasure and commendation and wish to add my personal thanks for the lecture and courteous treatment."

E. E. McCASLIN, President, St. Louis Society of Pedagogy.

Urbana, Ill.

"The lecture last evening at the University auditorium by Mr. C. N. Hunt on Yellowstone Park was an entire success. The lecture was very much enjoyed and appreciated. I have had occasion to talk with a number since who have praised both the pictures and the lecture highly. We shall be glad to have a return engagement by Mr. Hunt.

B. E. POWELL, Director, University of Illinois.

Harrisburg, Pa.

"The lecture which was given before our congregation Monday evening March 13, was one of the most enjoyable and instructive and entertaining lectures which I have ever heard. We wish to extend to Mr. Hunt and his assistant our heartiest thanks and appreciation."

MR. AL. K. THOMAS, Cashier East End Bank.



Great Fall of the Yellowstone

Old Faithful Geyser

Yellowstone National Park—America's Greatest Vacationland

Information Regarding Northwestern Tours

Yellowstone National Park, Rainier National Park and Alaska, together, form the most complete tourist trip in America. Beginning with the Yellowstone via Gardiner Gateway, the others follow naturally and in consecutive order. Northern Pacific train service is a leader and Pullmans run direct to Gardiner at the Park entrance. The Northern Pacific was the pioneer line to Puget Sound and Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland are the Pacific Coast terminals of this Railway.

For additional information, including fares, in connection with any Northwestern tour, short or long, insert name and address and mail to A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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